

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

LeAndria Lashawn Holliday,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Experian Information Solutions,
Defendant.

2:25-cv-00235-JAD-MDC

**ORDER DENYING APPLICATION TO
PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS (EFC
NO. 2) WITHOUT PREJUDICE**

Pro se plaintiff LeAndria Lashawn Holliday filed an *Application To Proceed In Forma Pauperis* (“IFP”). ECF No. 1. The Court DENIES plaintiff’s IFP application without prejudice.

I. LEGAL STANDARD

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(1), a plaintiff may bring a civil action “without prepayment of fees or security thereof” if the plaintiff submits a financial affidavit that demonstrates the plaintiff “is unable to pay such fees or give security therefor.” The Ninth Circuit has recognized that “there is no formula set forth by statute, regulation, or case law to determine when someone is poor enough to earn IFP status.” *Escobedo v. Applebees*, 787 F.3d 1226, 1235 (9th Cir. 2015). An applicant need not be destitute to qualify for a waiver of costs and fees, but he must demonstrate that because of his poverty he cannot pay those costs and still provide himself with the necessities of life. *Adkins v. E.I DuPont de Nemours & Co.*, 335 U.S. 331, 339 (1948).

The applicant's affidavit must state the facts regarding the individual's poverty “with some particularity, definiteness and certainty.” *United States v. McQuade*, 647 F.2d 938, 940 (9th Cir. 1981) (citation omitted). If an individual is unable or unwilling to verify his or her poverty, district courts have the discretion to make a factual inquiry into a plaintiff's financial status and to deny a request to proceed

1 in forma pauperis. See, e.g., *Marin v. Hahn*, 271 Fed.Appx. 578 (9th Cir. 2008) (finding that the district
2 court did not abuse its discretion by denying the plaintiff's request to proceed IFP because he "failed to
3 verify his poverty adequately"). "Such affidavit must include a complete statement of the plaintiff's
4 personal assets." *Harper v. San Diego City Admin. Bldg.*, No. 16cv00768 AJB (BLM), 2016 U.S. Dist.
5 LEXIS 192145, at 1 (S.D. Cal. June 9, 2016). Misrepresentation of assets is sufficient grounds in
6 themselves for denying an in forma pauperis application. *Cf. Kennedy v. Huibregtse*, 831 F.3d 441, 443-
7 44 (7th Cir. 2016) (affirming dismissal with prejudice after litigant misrepresented assets on in forma
8 pauperis application).

9 The District of Nevada has adopted three types of IFP applications: a "Prisoner Form" for
10 incarcerated persons and a "Short Form" (AO 240) and "Long Form" (AO 239) for non-incarcerated
11 persons. The Long Form requires more detailed information than the Short Form. The court typically
12 does not order an applicant to submit the Long Form unless the Short Form is inadequate, or it appears
13 that the plaintiff is concealing information about his income for determining whether the applicant
14 qualifies for IFP status. When an applicant is specifically ordered to submit the Long Form, the correct
15 form must be submitted, and the applicant must provide all the information requested in the Long Form
16 so that the court is able to make a fact finding regarding the applicant's financial status. See *e.g. Greco v.*
17 *NYE Cty. Dist. Jude Robert Lane*, No. 215CV01370MMDPAL, 2016 WL 7493981, at 3 (D. Nev. Nov.
18 9, 2016), report and recommendation adopted sub nom. *Greco v. Lake*, No. 215CV001370MMDPAL,
19 2016 WL 7493963 (D. Nev. Dec. 30, 2016).

21 **II. PLAINTIFF'S IFP APPLICATION**

22 Plaintiff filed the short form IFP application. ECF No. 1. Plaintiff states that in the last twelve
23 months, she received \$101,321 from a business and that she expects to receive more income from her
24 business in the future. *Id.* at 1. She states that she cannot afford the filing fee, despite her high business
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1 objections within the specified time and (2) failure to properly address and brief the objectionable issues
2 waives the right to appeal the District Court's order and/or appeal factual issues from the order of the
3 District Court. *Martinez v. Ylst*, 951 F.2d 1153, 1157 (9th Cir. 1991); *Britt v. Simi Valley United Sch.*
4 *Dist.*, 708 F.2d 452, 454 (9th Cir. 1983). Pursuant to LR IA 3-1, plaintiffs must immediately file written
5 notification with the court of any change of address. The notification must include proof of service upon
6 each opposing party's attorney, or upon the opposing party if the party is unrepresented by counsel.

7 **Failure to comply with this rule may result in dismissal of the action.**

8 It is so ordered.

9 DATED March 17, 2025.

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11 
12 Hon. Maximiliano D. Couvillier III
13 United States Magistrate Judge
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